

CONFERENCE ON
COAL QUESTIONMuch Expected from White House
Meeting Friday.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

It Will be for Both Sides to Come To
gether as Men and Not Let False
Pride Prevent Settlement.

Washington, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt will make an effort to bring the anthracite coal mine owners and their striking employees together in the interest of public good. This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisers yesterday and today. The decision was arrived at after the president had been informed by the secretary of the situation in the coal mines of the United States, for federal intervention to end the strike. Every phase of the situation was canvassed and the determination to have the mine operators and President Mitchell meet the President was reached when it was found that no other method was open. At the conclusion of the conference day, which was attended by Secys. Root, Shaw and Mr. Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Payne, at the temporary White House, the following statement was issued.

The following are the results of the conferences between President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet, which were held yesterday and today:

THE INVITATIONS.

"White House, Washington, Oct. 1. Mr. George F. Baer, president of the Reading system, Philadelphia; President Truesdale, Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, New York; E. D. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railroad company, New York; Thomas P. Fowler, New York, Ontario & Western Railroad company, New York; J. M. Olyphant, president, Delaware & Hudson, New York; John Hurley, 227 West Thirty-fourth street, New York;—I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine-Workers of America.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"John Mitchell, President United Mine-Workers of America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to the president of the anthracite coal companies."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

APPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the meeting Friday the line of approach toward the settlement of the strike will be an appeal by President Roosevelt to both sides to come together as men and not to allow false pride or a feeling of obstinacy to stand in the way of the termination of the great strike, which is fraught with such threat of misery to thousands of people. It is stated by one of the president's advisers that beyond this the president cannot go, he has no powers of compulsion to bring into play against either side and he must rely upon his persuasive abilities or his appeals to the sense of humanity if anything is to be accomplished.

The president intends to lay before him with all the prospective horrors that will follow a fuel famine and will urge them, in the interests of humanity, to open the mines and supply the demand for coal.

The president has taken this action because he feels it is his duty to do so as the executive head of a nation threatened with great peril. The president has, in a sense, taken upon himself the burdens of an arbitrator in this great dispute between capital and labor, and though the arbitration is not compulsory, it is not even known under the name of arbitration in any of the invitations issued today, it is the hope of the president and his advisers that it will be effective.

One says, though there is the suggestion of a temporary arrangement which will hold over the cold weather.

SETTLEMENT OF 1900.

In this connection the story is revived of the settlement of the strike in 1900. The operators declare that when that strike was settled under stress of a postal emergency the way was paved for the present strike. They also say that the strikers have hoped that political influence would again be exerted in their behalf and the operators be compelled to make further concessions.

The efforts of Senators Quay and New York and Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania have been pointed out as a variety of the allegations of the operators. All this, they have asserted, is due to the settlement which was made in 1900. All these various questions have been discussed during the past few days, together with the legal situation and the power of federal administration in the premises and the conclusion was reached by the president that more by bringing the interested parties together than in any other way.

There will be no one present at Friday's meeting at the temporary White House but the principals. It is expected that Friday is cabinet day and that 11 o'clock the hour appointed in the invitation for the meeting of magnates, the usual hour of assembling the present members of the cabinet meeting will be postponed.

The purpose of the postponement is likely to relieve the invited guests from the feeling of reserve that might be created if they should appear before the entire cabinet, including some exceedingly clever lawyers, when the coal people might not care to let their own legal advisers in the absence of the cabinet will give the president an opportunity to do just what he

wants, namely, to have a heart-to-heart talk with the operators and Mr. Mitchell, to induce them to talk to each other freely and to reopen quickly and soberly, and finally to agree if possible to make concessions on each side which will terminate the strike.

And at least, if this last object cannot be directly attained, it is hoped that the foundations may be laid for an agreement in the near future, perhaps an agreement between the principals to have further meetings and perhaps to refer open issues between them to third parties.

NO ASSURANCE GIVEN.

It is stated positively that the president has no assurance from either side which formed the basis of his call for this meeting. But when Secy. Root was in New York yesterday and the night preceding he saw one at least of the coal operators, whose name appears in today's list of invitations. It was stated that the meeting was a casual one, but no statement could be extracted touching the personality of the other great forces that are operating in this strike who might have been seen by the war secretary in his peace mission. Other great financial forces than Mr. Morgan, competent to exercise a tremendously powerful but secret pressure upon negotiations, exist in New York, and it is surmised that with some of these the secretary, not unacquainted in a business way in that circle, may have had an interview during his visit.

President Roosevelt's preparation for a gathering here Friday morning of representatives of the coal companies and coal operators and miners met a prompt response from a number of the gentlemen to whom invitations were sent. During the afternoon and evening the president received replies to his invitations from President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, President George F. Baer of the Reading railway system and one or two others. Mr. Baer's reply to the president's suggestion was particularly gratifying to Mr. Roosevelt, as it was believed that in all probability his acceptance will insure favorable negotiations from the officials who were invited. Mr. Baer has acted as the spokesman for the operators in the various statements that have been put forth from time to time in reply to the miners' representations, and it is realized that his influence will be a potent factor in any conference that may take place. The president is taking the keenest interest in the coming gathering, and expresses the sincere hope that it will result in steps that will bring about a cessation of the strike.

President A. J. Cassett of the Pennsylvania railroad is among those asked to join in Friday's conference. The president has the greatest respect for Mr. Cassett's well-known business ability and good judgment, and is anxious that he should give the conference the benefit of his opinion. No reply had been received from him tonight, though it is not doubted that he will attend.

BAER'S VIEW OF INVITATION.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—President G. F. Baer of the Reading company will attend the coal conference at Washington on Friday. In reply to a question, he said: "I consider the president's request a command."

MITCHELL ACCEPTS.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 1.—If the broad smile which President Mitchell wore when he opened President Roosevelt's telegram, inviting him to the White House conference at Washington Friday, was any indication, he was highly delighted with the president's invitation. "Of course I shall accept President Roosevelt's invitation," he said, "I have just sent a reply to the president's telegram. I shall be in Washington early Friday morning."

The receipt of the message from President Roosevelt was a great relief at Mr. Mitchell's headquarters as the suspense for forty-eight hours has been intense.

NAVAL ESTIMATES
FOR YEAR 1904

Washington, Oct. 2.—The feature of the naval estimates for 1904 which have been made public at the navy department is the liberality of the recommendations for each of those branches of the service which have to provide for the equipment of our fighting ships.

A great increase is noted in the estimates of the ordnance bureau for target practice, due to the coming maneuvers in the Caribbean. Another noteworthy feature of that bureau estimates is provision for a civilian supervisor of the government gun factory at Washington, at \$3,000 a year.

Rear Admiral O'Neil holds that the temporary occupancy of that post by naval officers is not for the good of the service. The estimates follow:

Pay of the navy	\$17,108,099
Miscellaneous pay	600,000
Contingent fund	10,000
Emergency fund	100,000
Bureau of navigation	1,157,125
Bureau of ordnance	2,781,000
Bureau of equipment	6,018,602.50
Bureau of docks	58,903.70
Public works bureau of yards and docks	5,814,440.00
Public works bureau of navigation	1,000,000.00
Naval training station, California	4,250.00
Public works, bureau of ordnance	428,000.00
Bureau of medicine and surgery	485,000.00
Bureau of supplies and accounts	3,853,978.34
Bureau of construction and repair	837,024.25
Bureau of steam engineering	4,007,500.00
Naval academy	234,105.75
Marine corps, paymaster	1,838,006.75
Quartermaster	1,397,116.50

Increased navy—Construction navy—Armor and armament—Equipment—Two steel ships, training vessels propelled by sails, \$750,000. One wooden brig, training vessel, propelled by sails, \$250,000. Total, \$2,425,030.53.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of September, 1902, the total receipts were \$48,530,381, an increase of over \$4,000,000 as compared with September, 1901. The expenditures for September were \$37,554,798, leaving a surplus for the month of \$11,000,000.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$26,257,771; increase, \$7,000,000; internal revenue, \$19,759,508, a decrease of \$2,700,000. Miscellaneous, \$2,564,595, a decrease of \$250,000.

The expenditures on account of the war department were about \$250,000 in the month of September, 1901, and on account of the navy there was an increase of about \$1,500,000.

PANAMA CANAL

PROPERTY TITLE

Monuments of All Kinds Delivered
To Attorney General Knox.

WALDECK ROUSSEAU'S VIEW

After Careful Study Says United States
Will Receive Perfect Title to
The Property.

New York, Oct. 2.—William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the new Panama Canal company, who has returned from Paris, says he delivered to Attorney-General Knox, in Paris, every conceivable, direct, concession, or other document relating to the properties of the new Panama Canal company, and its unquestionable power to convey the canal, the plant, concessions and other property to the United States free and clear of all liens or claims of any kind.

"To Mr. Waldeck Rousseau, who has just resigned the premiership of France to resume the practice of his profession, I submitted," he said, "all the documents and questions and have received his elaborate opinions endorsing the same opinion and in addition, giving his conclusions that the title to the property is perfect and that the United States will acquire a complete and valid title thereto, free from any possible complications from the owners or stockholders of the old company."

"The conveyance of the new Panama Canal company will be supplemented by the official concurrence of the liquidator of the old company and by the representative of the bond holders of the old company who have been fully assured by decree of the court to grant such concurrence. Thus there is left no one to question the conveyance."

"In my judgment it only remains to conclude a treaty with Colombia to fully satisfy the provisions of the Spooner law. That treaty has nearly been agreed upon, only three or four points being still under discussion."

"In my judgment this is only a matter of time and skill and I believe it will end in the United States acquiring and completing the Panama canal."

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Delegates to Colorado Springs Gathering Have
Begun to Arrive.Many Distinguished Men from All
Parts of the Country Will Participate
in the Proceedings.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 1.—Delegates to the National Irrigation congress, which will meet in this city from Monday to Thursday next inclusive, have already begun to arrive. Visitors from Idaho and Nevada called at headquarters today and reported themselves as accredited delegates. Owing to the fact that the railway concessions secured are not yet in force, it is expected that most of the delegates will not arrive until Sunday or Monday morning.

All the business sessions of the congress will be held at the Antlers hotel with the exception of that of Tuesday evening, which will be held at the O'Donnell hall, Colorado college. The entertainment that evening will be a lecture on "Irrigation in Egypt" by C. F. Johnson, a representative of the government, with stereoscopic views of Colorado scenery, followed by a reception tendered by President Slocum and the faculty of the college.

The chief event of the congress of universal interest will be the reception and dance to be held in the Antlers ballroom on Monday evening in honor of President and Mrs. Wain. A reception committee of prominent Colorado citizens will have this occasion in charge and it promises to be one of the most elaborate social functions in the history of Colorado Springs.

C. E. Wantland, chairman of the executive committee, says that the attendance will be much larger than was anticipated. "People are coming from all sections of the country," said Mr. Wantland today. "There will be some of the most prominent men of the country there, and the interest manifested is something phenomenal. I believe that this congress will be by far the largest and the most interesting that has ever been held and that the result will be an immense amount of good for the west."

Among the notable men who are expected to attend the session of the congress are Charles Francis Adams of Boston, who is heavily interested in industrial projects both in the east and west; Gen. Granville M. Dodge, now of New York, and one of the pioneer railroad builders in Colorado; I. D. O'Donnell, Billings, Mont., one of the great farmers of the northwest; John H. Kirby, the Texas lumberman; J. J. Hagerman, formerly of Colorado Springs, who now owns the largest apple orchard in the world, near Roswell, N. M., on a section of country which, 10 years ago, was without water; General Manager H. E. Mudge and Industrial Commissioner Wesley Merritt of the Santa Fe system; Commander Frederick Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who has been successful in making garden spots out of several arid sections of the west; George H. Maxwell, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation association; United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana; United States Senator T. M. Patterson and Congressman J. F. Shaff, both of Colorado; Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Charles Finch, chief in the field for the western department of the United States hydrographic survey; Ellwood Mead, irrigation expert in the employ of the government; and John W. Springer, president of the National Live-Stock association.

There will be discussions on future changes in the land laws of the United States, and an account of legislatures radically changing state land and irrigation laws. The abuse of the public domain will be fully considered, also the very important and kindred subject of irrigation forestry.

E. A. Hitchcock, secretary of the Interior, sends greeting to the congress, and says: "The passage of the national irrigation act is a matter of sincere congratulation, and I can only assure you that, so far as I am concerned, nothing will be left undone toward securing the prompt and effective consummation of the duties devolving

upon this department by the act of Congress, believing, as I do, that no act of greater importance has been passed by Congress for many years."

Sterling, Colo., where the first reservoir site in the west under the provisions of the new bill has been surveyed, will send a delegation of 20 of its most prominent business men.

May Compromise Stratton Case

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 1.—Judge Gannett, elected as governor John G. McCulloch, Republican, of Bennington, At the polls Gen. McCulloch failed to receive a majority vote although receiving the largest number of popular votes. Today, however, he received his majority, having the support of 164 members of the convention. Percival Clement, the local license candidate, received 59 votes and Felix McGettrick, the Democratic candidate, 45. Z. Stanton (Rep.) of Roxbury was elected lieutenant-governor, the voting standing: Stanton, 181; Agen (local option), 25; May (Dem.), 37.

Governor of Vermont Elected.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 1.—The legislature today elected as governor John G. McCulloch, Republican, of Bennington. At the polls Gen. McCulloch failed to receive a majority vote although receiving the largest number of popular votes. Today, however, he received his majority, having the support of 164 members of the convention. Percival Clement, the local license candidate, received 59 votes and Felix McGettrick, the Democratic candidate, 45. Z. Stanton (Rep.) of Roxbury was elected lieutenant-governor, the voting standing: Stanton, 181; Agen (local option), 25; May (Dem.), 37.

MORO FORTS

DESTROYED.

Defenders Ran Away as Soon as
Artillery Opened Fire.

NO AMERICANS KILLED.

Twenty of the Enemy Were Slain—
Gen. Sumner's Letter to Sultan
of Macin Delivered.

Manila, Oct. 1.—The Macin Moros in Mindanao have offered but slight resistance to the column under Capt. Pershing of the Fifteenth cavalry.

After a series of skirmishes on Monday and Tuesday of this week, the Moros retreated into six forts on the shores of the lake, when the courier left Macin yesterday for Camp Vicars. Capt. Pershing was preparing to assault the last Moro stronghold.

The American column reached the former camp at Macin Sunday night. On Monday the Moros opened fire on them with a brass cannon and rifles from a series of new forts which had been erected since Capt. Pershing's first visit to the place.

The battery under Capt. William C. McNair, in the United States circuit court this afternoon, decided the case of George F. Bartlett against Gates, Blair & Mitchell and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

This is the case in which Bartlett obtained an injunction preventing the stockholders' meeting of Aug. 29 from being held, and in which Gates and his associates filed a cross bill.

The court now orders that the stockholders' meeting be held on the 10th day of December, and the effect of the order is that it be in charge of and conducted by Chairman Osgood in accordance with the by-laws of the company and the statutes of Colorado.

Colorado Fuel Litigation.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 1.—Judge Henry C. McNeill, in the United States circuit court this afternoon, decided the case of George F. Bartlett against Gates, Blair & Mitchell and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

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Gates and his associates have bitterly attacked the officers of the company, for the purpose of determining who had the right to vote at the meeting, and have claimed that those by-laws were invalid and passed for the purpose of continuing the present management in power. The court holds that these by-laws are valid.

Judge Caldwell also decides against the contention of Gates that the stockholders' list furnished by the Knickerbocker Trust company should be used for the purpose of determining who had a right to vote at the meeting, and decides that the books of the secretary of the company shall be used in ascertaining that fact.

The court will appoint Judge Seymour D. Thompson of St. Louis to the stockholders' meeting and report to the stockholders' meeting who, in fact, had a right to vote, and for this purpose empowers him to take testimony in New York, Denver and elsewhere.

The court also decided that the owners of stock or their proxies had a right to vote even if they did not appear on the New York book when the same closed.

Monument to Lincoln's Mother.

Lincoln City, Ind., Oct. 1.—A monument to Nancy Hanks Lincoln was dedicated here today, and notwithstanding the disagreeable weather a large crowd witnessed the ceremonies. The monument was made of stone taken from the old base of the Abraham Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill. Gen. John C. Black of Chicago delivered the oration and Gov. Durbin accepted the monument.

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Do Not Fail to See Our Plain and Fancy Shirts.WE HAVE THE
BEST IN THE MARKET.

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OUR FALL
STYLES ARE
NOW READY.In Neckwear We Present the Newest Effects, Weaves and
Fabrics Obtainable, and Solicit Examination.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER,
Superintendent.